been cleared; if so, the position as on 31st August, 30th September and 31st October, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) sugarcane for 1993-94 season has been raised to Rs. 34.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, as against the advance announcement of Rs. 32.50 per quintal. This denotes an increase of Rs. 3.50 per quintal over the SMP of Rs. 31.00 per quintal for 1992-93 season. The SMP for 1994-95 season has been announced in advance at Rs. 37.00 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent.

(b) The cane price arrears during 1992-93 season which were 17.2 per cent of the total dues as on 31-3-93, got reduced substantially to 3.1 per cent as on 31.7.93 and further reduced to 2.6 per cent on 31.8.93, 1.6 per cent on 30.9.93 and 1.48 per cent as on 31.10.93.

Exploitation of marine fishery resources

1097. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to launch a programme for exploitation of marine fishery resources in a phased manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the other proposals undner Government's consideration in the fisheries sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During VIIIth Five Year Plan, the Government have launched/propose to launch the following schemes for the exploitation of marine fishery resources at an estimated plan outlay of Rs. 113 crores:—

(i) To motorise 14.00 traditional fishing craft.

(ii) To introduce 1,000 plywood craft as an alternative traditional timber craft.

(iii) To introduce 200 off-shore pelegic craft made of fibre glass reinforced plastic (FRP) to exploit hitherto under exploited off-shore pelegic fishes.

(iv) To introduce community managed artificial reefs for resources enhancement and for providing livelihood to most vulnerable traditional fishermen communities.

(v) To introduce pilot scale sea farming/mariculture foroysters, mussels, seaweeds, etc.

(vi) Reimbursment of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil used by mechanised fishing vessels to encourage small scale fishing sector.

(vii) To finance procurement of well designed patrol craft by maritime States/UTs for implementation of Marine Fishing Regulations Act (MFRA) which aims to portecting the interests oftraditional fishermen.

(viii) Assistance for participation in deep sea fishing and processing.

(ix) Providing interest subsidy on loan for acquiring deep sea fishing vessels.

(x) Assistance for diversified fishing for non-shrimp resources.

(c) Other important schemes which have been implemented for the development of fisheries in the country include:—

(i) World Bank assisted shrimp and fish culture project an estimated cost of Rs. 285 crores;

(ii) Development of fresh and brackish water aquaculture with an outlay of Rs. 85 crores;

(iii) Development of infrastructure facilities for inland fish marketing at an estimated outlay of Rs. 25 crores;

(iv) Creation of infrastructure facilities for landing and berthing of fishing vessels at an outlay of Rs. 106 crores;

(v) Fishermen welfare schemes which include development of model fisher-

men villages, savings-cum-relief scheme and group accident insurance scheme with an outlay of Rs. 42 crores;

(vi) Implementation of Maritime Zones of India Act by providing communication facilities etc with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores; and

(vii) Setting up of cold chain system and fish processing facilities at an outlay of Rs. 9 crores.

बिहार के ताल क्षेत्रों में कृषि का विकास

1098. **श्री ब्रह्मदेव आनन्द पासवान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के ताल क्षेत्रों में "मोहकमा बरहया-ताल योजना के अंतर्गत कृषि के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सरकार द्वारा तथा संस्तुत 451.15 लाख रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना को अविलम्ब राशि जारी करने को स्वकृति देकर कार्यान्वित करने का विचार रखती है ; यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, नहीं । बिहार सरकार ने ताल क्षेत्रों के विकास की एक विशेष केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव किया था । इस मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया था कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त पोषित विभिन्न फसलोन्मुखी योजनाओं को यदि पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो वे ताल क्षेत्रों के विकास में काफी हद तक सहायक हो सकती हैं और फलस्वरूप इन क्षेत्रों की उत्पादकता में भी वृद्धि हो सकती है ।

(ख) यह राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर है कि वह विभिन्न फसलोन्मुखी कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा पहले से मुहैया की जा रही निधि का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग करे ।

Fodder requirements for livestock population

1099. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dry and green fodder requirements for our livestock population would be around 890 million tonnes and 1064 million tonnes respectively by 1995;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fodder production in the country is expected to be about 441 million tonnes of dry and 250 million tonnes of green fodder in 1995, thus causing a tremendous fodder deficit; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) As per the estimates made by the Committee on Fodder and Grasses constituted by National Waste Land Development Board during 1985 the requirement of dry and green fodder would be around 890 and 1064 million tonnes respectively by 1995. As against this the estimated availability of dry and green fodder in the country would be 441 and 251 million tonnes respectively in 1995.

(c) The steps proposed to remedy the situation include:—

(i) Seed production programme, demonstration programmes of improved fodder varieties and education of the farmers by organising short duration training programmes at the seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration established in different parts of the country.

(ii) To organise seed production programme of newly developed varieties of fodder crops at the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta so that quality seed could be made available to the farmers for harvesting maximum fodder from their fodder plots.

(iii) To continue distribution of seeds of latest varieties of fodder crops suita-